THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1768. THE NUMBER 123.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

LANCASTER, *August* 27, 1768.

To the REV. Mr. GIBERNE.

REV. SIR,

YOU have informed the words of th[illegible] swer a fool acc[illegible] left he be wise [illegible] were one of [illegible] you replied to my letter? [illegible] the manner in which you [illegible] that you misunderstood the [illegible] advice, and have made the wisdom of Solomon the basis of human folly, and the abettor of your production, to the dishonour of his long established reputation. It is adorned, I own, with a chaplet of Sanchoisms, and many flowers gathered from the gardens of modern controversy; but the dress can recommend it very little to those who love decency or sense.

You have employed an untutored skill to sketch me in various shapes, in which you have deviated as much from nature, as from elegance of design. You indeed seem to have strayed on the occasion into the academy of *ignorance*, and fallen into an *ontological dream*, when such various essences and properties, entities and non-entities, paraded before you. This, Sir, may be offered as an apology for you, to those, who may think from your incorrect drawings, unmeaning words, contradictory phrases, and tautologies, that you are as unable to represent and write justly, as you seem to be to distinguish between crude pasquinade, and genuine wit. Some will ask if you was returned from the land of visions, when you saw the religious establishment falling, and hurried Mr. *Rind* to shore it up with your epistolary pillar? And what you meant by charging me with degrading the priesthood, when I was supporting its dignity by strictures on your conduct?

Should I proceed to take notice of several personal abuses in your letter, many would think it ill-judged in me, as it would be in a Lady of reputation and sense, to dispute her claim to either, with a *grondeuse*, or detractive coquette. I must not however omit to observe to you, that there is a great difference between self-defence and calumny; and between hypocrisy and a disapprobation of your late behaviour. And as to what I said, and you deny, with respect to the words of your advertisement being in your sermon; your denial seems to be the effect of shame or remorse, and founded on evasions too trifling to be exposed. With regard to the canon to which I referred last, you will find, that his Majesty in his third direction to the Archbishops and Bishops, 1695, orders the observance of it, and uses the very words I wrote, which I took for a quotation from it; but at any rate, they are the good King's sense of the canon, and all will own that in that particular he is no bad expositor.

You think you have paid the best regard you could to the other by exposing my detestable principles; as you are pleased to call them, and setting an example in doing so to your parishioners. You should consider, that if my religious principles are detestable without exception, the chief doctrinal articles of the church are so too. Nor can I help telling you, that if your parishioners should carefully imitate their tutor, so as to equal him in his art, the attainment would not be very valuable. I am however persuaded that you will find many of your pupils not very teachable, as it will be quite disgustful for persons of moderate sense, and any manners, to defend their thesis, or oppose mine, by calling me a *babbling hound*, or a *yelping cur*. With regard to the subscription you suspect of dishonesty, it is sufficient to tell you, that the Gentlemen who subscribed were not in the years of their minority, so as to need your guardian care over their purses, and might dispose of some of their money as they pleased, without your reflecting on *their* sense, or *my* honesty. You tell me you are a Militant; I have heard so, and that your *atchievements* are very inconsiderable.

I said that "as a member of civil society I was protected, while I behaved well, by the laws of my country; and as a Presbyterian Minister discharged the duties of my office under the same protection". I say the same words yet; and they were particularly just as they stood at first: But you have pressed them into your service, with as little propriety as you transposed some other, to answer a trifling purpose. However, as a rescue of them in this way, would rob you of your flourish of argumentation, I will let you keep them awhile, and show you how unserviceable they are to answer your end. But as your principal question, on this occasion, is a little embarrassed with an insinuation of my "steal[illegible] your pulpit, under a pretended [illegible] I will show you there was no [illegible] case. When I was at your [illegible] was known you would not be [illegible], two or three honest men of the [illegible] me, requesting me to preach. [illegible] I did not want to give any of[illegible] they told me that my preaching [illegible] not offend you or any other. I told them they had better acquaint the people with their application to me (there were present that day about an hundred, and some of the best sort in that part of the parish) and be satisfied that they were of the same mind. Accordingly they went away, and returned after a few minutes, telling me that they found the people desirous I would preach. Is not this like an invitation? And is a compliance *stealing into your pulpit?* You ask who invited me? Not the Gentleman, Sir, that you use so indiscreetly; nor was I invited at his instigation.

Your great inquiry now is, "if I was discharging the duties of a Presbyterian Minister when I preached in your pulpit?" I answer, yes, Sir, as a Presbyterian Minister I am as much obliged by principle, and the requisition of the law, to explain and enforce the doctrinal articles of the established religion I have subscribed, as you are; and my discourse was explanatory and commendatory of these great doctrines agreeable to the duty of every Presbyterian Minister. You then ask[illegible] if the laws can protect me in so audacious a proceeding? I answer, that doing my duty is no audacious proceeding; and as the laws require it of me, they will not leave me unprotected in an act of obedience. If you had asked me, whether or not I thought it my duty to use your pulpit rather than the shelter of a tree? I would have answered, no, Sir; though one may be more convenient than the other, I include neither in a sense of my duty; and am consequently qualified to avoid giving offence to any in such a trifling affair: Yet I cannot approve of your vague, and inconclusive reasonings about it.

You say the like never happened before; and argue from your own groundless allegation, that I ought not to have attempted it: But there are many instances of a like nature in the neighbouring provinces, and in some parts of our own; and even in London, as I have been [illegible] told. You next bring my preaching "a[illegible] the ordinances of the church" to prove y[illegible] that if you use the word *ordinance* [illegible] sense, you argue from an untruth; if not, you speak improperly, and prove nothing, but your willingness to prove what is not true. You tell me (or what amounts to the same) "that you, your vestry, and parishioners together, could not give me liberty to preach in your pulpit." Why not? You certainly might bestow the church to me if you inclined to be so liberal. You say the laws of your country and the canons forbid it. I know these require episcopal ordination and a subscription to be conformable to the orders and constitution of the church of England, as necessary to be inducted into a parish: But was this wanted? Or are induction into a parish, and the use of your pulpit a few minutes, the same thing? Or are the same qualifications necessary in both cases? As you have proved nothing like this, you have proved nothing, but that you are very noisy, and abusive.

I am resolved, Sir, to pay always a due reverence to the laws of my country, and the most respectful regard to the guardians and ministers of justice and equity; and persuade myself that I have neither transgressed the one, nor justly offended the other, in this matter, about which you are so virulent. I would advise you to curb your unmanly fury; common sense, without the assistance of scripture, will show you the reasonableness of it; and the following extract from the Bishop of Gloucester's sermon, preached at Bristol, 1759, may induce you to it. Says that great man, "With regard to our brethren the Protestants of more ancient date, who from various accidents have long dissented from the established worship, and are now secured in their natural rights by the fundamental laws of the constitution, we of the national church should shew, by all brotherly acts of love and kindness, that the toleration given them by the laws, does, in our sense, add honour to the gospel, as well as strength and safety to a free community. More especially should these dispositions be manifested to that *founder*, and far more considerable part of the separation, the *Presbyterian*; as well for that they did not spring, like other of the wild sects, from fanaticism, as because they differ from us rather in the form of discipline, than in the more essential matters of the Christian faith. As therefore we both profess to be under the same shepherd, we should not, sure, make one another uneasy because we lodge in different folds; seeing we both hold that a time will come when *all shall hear his voice, and there shall be but one fold under one shepherd.*" The honourable character here given of the Presbyterian party, sufficiently chides your impious folly in abusing me and my hearers, as you have done for several years, by misrepresentations that would make a man who loved truth blush.

As to Mr. Whitefield, he needs no defence; and as to Mr. Menzies, his friends have covered him in the dust, and I will let him lie so, from a respect to them. If you want to deprive me of hearers, you must observe the method Mr. Andrews, a worthy Minister of the established church, in England, recommended to his brethren, as the best to suppress the Methodists. "There is one way," says he, "by which it may be done; and let us of the established clergy join heart and hand in the work, viz. to live more holily, pray more fervently, preach more heavenly, and labour more diligently than they." Take this method, Sir, and lay aside your own, which is a reproach to yourself, and to religion. I am your, &c. &c.

JAMES WADDELL.

GENOA, *June* 4.

THE following are the articles agreed on between France and this Republic, touching the cession of Corsica.

I. The Republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corsica, together with its fortresses, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike stores, according to the valuation which shall be made of them.

II. The sovereignty of that Island shall always remain vested in the Republic.

III. Every person shall be preserved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.

IV. The Corsicans shall be deemed subjects of France, so long as the latter continues in possession of that Isle.

V. France shall be obliged to maintain there 16 battalions.

VI. France shall guaranty the Genoese commerce against the Corsican and Barbary cruisers.

VII. In case the Republic should be desirous of resuming again the possession of that kingdom, it shall repay to France all the charges that crown shall have been at by that time, for which purpose an exact account shall be kept of all that the latter shall have advanced, and likewise of the revenues it shall have collected.

VIII. The King shall bestow in property on the Republic, the sovereignty of the Island of Capræa. This Treaty contains besides, three secret articles.

LONDON, *June* 18.

A letter from Leghorn, dated the 3d inst. advises, that the French had landed 9000 troops on the island of Corsica, and that General Paoli has issued orders for all the Corsicans from 16 to 60 years of age, that are able to bear arms, to prepare to attack them; but these letters say, that he is in great want of money, artillery, and ammunition. They further observe, that if the French make themselves masters of that island, the trade of Great-Britain to the Mediterranean sea, will be lost in any future war.

They write from Hamburg, that 2000 tons of naval and ordnance stores are now buying there, and at Altena, for the service of France.

It is said a British squadron will soon make its appearance in the Bay of Biscay.

A war is again talked of by many of our politicians as utterly unavoidable.

We are told that large bodies of the French forces are ordered down to the sea coasts; a circumstance which gives much ground for political speculation.

We are informed, that the island which Capt. Wallace had discovered in the South sea, and named George's land, is about fifteen hundred leagues to the westward and to leeward of the coast of Peru, and about five and thirty leagues in circumference; that its principal and almost sole national advantage is, its situation for exploring the Terra Incognita of the southern hemisphere.

We are told that some merchants of great eminence have a plan to lay before the government, which is likely to effect a happy accommodation between the mother country and the American colonies.

We hear that the damage done on the river Thames, and to the inhabitants below Bridge by the rioters, is computed at upwards of 20,000l. beside the obstruction of public business, and, what is still worse, upwards of twenty persons have lost their lives.

This morning, about a quarter after nine, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of King's Bench; and soon after, the court being sat, Mr. Justice Yates after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous [illegible] of the two publications, of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That, for the re-publication of the North-Briton, No. 45, in volumes (of which 2000 copies had been printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of 500l. and be imprisoned ten kalendar months: And for publishing the Essay on Woman (of which 12 copies were printed, for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay likewise a fine of 500l. and be imprisoned 12 kalendar months, to be computed from the expration of the term of the former imprisonment; and that he afterwards find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred poundseach——A writ of error returnable before the House of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration in the record; and the court recommended to the Attorney-General, to grant it on the first application.

June 21. It is said that the writ of error for Mr. Wilkes was signed on Saturday last, and it is expected to pass the seal to-morrow.

The following schemes are said to be now under consideration, in order to remove the present jealouses between England and her colonies:

"To grant liberty for the North-Americans to open and work their mines (with which their country abounds) on the same plan and conditions with those in Great-Britain. None to be deemed royal. To permit a coinage there, instead of the present paper currency. To repeal those acts of parliament which more immediately affect their trade and interest. [illegible] of such repeal, the North-Americans to raise a sum of money, equal to the present duties now paid, by a mode to be adopted by each separate province after their own manner, to be applied towards maintaining a sufficient number of the military, for garrisons, &c. the overplus placed as a sinking fund, for defraying the debts contracted for their support in the last war. If the former should be deemed impracticable, it is proposed as an equivalent for the taxes now payable, to take in kind such raw materials as each different province produces; as indigo, green myrtle wax, rosin, pitch, tar, tobacco; timber of all kinds, such as are fit for the navy; hemp, flax, iron, black lead, salt-petre, (which is found in North-America,) gums, hides, furs, fish or train oil, whalebone, spermaceti; together with silver, copper, and lead ores, reduced into a regulus only, from the mines worked in the present manner; all those various articles taken at the European market price, fixed on by proper persons appointed for such purposes by government, at a small stipend annually, allowing freight, &c. in the usual manner. The revenues of this department to be applied as the former."

Since Mr. Wilkes has received his sentence disputes run high whether or not he will take his seat in the House of Commons. They to be sure are the only judges how far a person sentenced to 22 months imprisonment, and who is obliged to give security for his good behaviour for 7 years, can with propriety be allowed to sit in the British Parliament.

The young Queen of Naples, on her first interview with her royal consort, said "She "hoped to find in him a husband, a King, "and the love of a father, which it should "ever be her study to deserve."

We hear that our Ambassador at a certain court has been ordered to demand a *categorical* answer with regard to the designs of that court on the island of Corsica; and that contrary to all expectation, instead of the *retort courteous*, he had received the *reply valiant*.

A morning paper says, that after the most diligent inquiry, and the fullest information which administration have received on the importance of Corsica to this kingdom, it appears, that there is not one harbour in it capable of receiving a fifty gun ship; and therefore it is not to be supposed that an affair of so little consequence will occasion a rupture with our old enemies, and new friends.

They write from Gibraltar, that a rupture with the Emperor of Morocco was thought to be unavoidable.

It is said that divers samples of mineral ores have been sent hither from North-Ame-

rica, consisting of lead, iron, copper, and silver, from mines lately discovered there, all of which are said to be valuable.

Saturday last a young Lady of great fashion made an elopement with her father's butler; she has 16,000l. at her own disposal.

During the trial for printing the Essay on Woman, Mr. Kearsly declared in court, that Mr. Wilkes could not have the least intention of publishing that poem, as he only desired a few copies to be printed for his particular friends. When he was asked by Mr. Wilkes's counsel how the letters (which were then read and sworn to be Mr. Wilkes's hand-writing, by Jonathan Scott) were obtained, he declared they were forcibly taken off his file, and out of his bureau, by the King's messengers, when they executed the General Warrant; but as the court seemed not to recollect that circumstance on Tuesday last, when the errors in the proceedings were argued, Mr. Kearsly made an affidavit of it the next morning, which was laid before the Judges prior to Mr. Wilkes's receiving sentence.

We are informed, that on Saturday last there were no fewer than two hundred and fifty coaches, which brought visitors to the King's Bench prison.

Yesterday the Court of Common-pleas was moved that as Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was now reversed, he might be at liberty to draw his demurrer to Lord Halifax's plea and reply, but the court were of opinion, that it was proper to give a term's notice of this motion, and Mr. Wilkes's attorney has given notice accordingly. The same day, soon after Mr. Sergeant Glynn went out of court, Mr. Sergeant Nares moved for an attachment against the printer of the Gazetteer for publishing Mr. Wilkes's address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the county of Middlesex, as he apprehended that the same tended to inflame the jury of the county, before whom the cause was to be tried. The Court asked him, Whether he made that motion on behalf of the Attorney-General? which he averring, the address was read, and the court declared that they did not see any thing justly deserving censure, and refused the attachment.

Two reasons operated very strongly against the sentencing Mr. Wilkes to the pillory. The first was, that his enemies would not give him so glorious a day of triumph. The other, that they dreaded the consequences to themselves.

This day both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last adjournment.

June 23. Yesterday the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty prorogued both Houses of Parliament to Thursday the 11th of August.

Some of our city politicians pretend to be very clear, that we shall have a war with France before christmas next.

Some letters from Gibraltar mention, that a smart shock of an earthquake was lately felt there, which brought down an immense quantity of earth and rubbish from the hill, and covered the street in some places 3 feet deep.

Yesterday the Earl of Bute took the oaths, and his seat in the House of Peers, where he has not been since the commencement of this session, having been very much indisposed.

It is given out, that in a late grand meeting relative to the affairs of Corsica, the majority were of opinion that those brave people ought to be vigorously assisted by us.

We hear that Commodore Palliser has instructions, on his arrival at Newfoundland, not to suffer the French, by any means, to erect wharfs, stages, or flakes, for airing and drying fish on shore to the northward of Cape Bonavista, as hitherto, but to see that they keep strict to treaty there in all points, and to the same regulations as are observed to the southward part of the island. This will remove the complaints, which have lately been made by several of our people, who carry on a considerable fishery to the northward of that Cape.

When Mr. Sergeant Glynn pleaded on the alteration of the records, on the 15th inst. we are informed that he concluded thus:

"My Lords,

"I have now done with my client and his cause; your Lordships will determine according to your wisdom. But here let me intreat you, for the sake of the safety of every subject of this nation, that your Lordships will please to fix some limits to the discretionary power of altering records; that we may know for the future when we can be certain of the cause we are to plead; and that the subject may not be liable to ruin at the discretion of a Judge."

It is rumoured at the west end of the town, that a certain person will soon receive a free pardon.

Yesterday, being the last day of Trinity-term, the publishers and venders of some late North Britons, appeared in the court of King's Bench, Westminster; when one of the venders, a widow, with a large family, was dismissed, and the rest gave in bail for their appearance next term, which begins on the 7th of November.

It is observable, that among the writs issued out for filling up the vacancies of members, no writ is yet issued out for Middlesex.

JUNE 24. They write from Boston, New-England, that there is hardly a door or window in the town whereon the mystical number 45 is not blazoned in large characters.

Wednesday several tons of copper money, struck in the Tower of London, were ordered on commission for New-York; but the merchants who ship them are to be answerable for their goodness.

It is reported that the demand for goods this season from New-York, is rather larger than usual, and it is further said by Gentlemen knowing in the American branch, that next year Boston will be the best market in America, for the European manufactures resolved against in that province: Mankind in general being most desirous of those things that are not to be come at but with difficulty, whatever be the source of the obstacle preventive of their obtaining them.

Many people of distinction are so very sanguine that Mr. W. will be called up, by an august assembly, the next winter, to take his seat, that several of them on Wednesday night, at a celebrated house in St. James's street, backed their opinion with considerable bets, some of them so exceeding high as to have the wagers reduced to writing, and settled by a very eminent practitioner in the law.

JUNE 25. They write from Leghorn, that the court of Versailles had caused it to be intimated to General Paschal de Paoli, that the very first attempt on his part to obstruct the landing of the French troops on the island would be considered as a full declaration of war.

It is asserted by some Gentlemen, eminent in the law, that Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment will expire at the twelve month's end; it being their opinion that his imprisonment, on both verdicts, commenced immediately on passing sentence.

June 28. The report of the day is, that one of the Royal Family will certainly pay a visit to North-America this summer, or early next spring.

We hear that the manufacturers of Birmingham, and other towns, subsisting chiefly by their trade for hard wares, are greatly alarmed on account of the remarkable decrease of orders from America.

At a certain church at the west end of the town, yesterday fe'nnight, when the reader came to the following passage in the litany, "For all prisoners and captives;" one of the congregation cried out aloud, "especially "for our old friend John Wilkes, Esq;"

It is said that the question, how far the Americans may be permitted to engage British artificers to quit the kingdom, will be debated at the next meeting of an august assembly.

We hear that a commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations.

An express arrived in town yesterday from Paris, which were informed brought an account of the death of the Queen of France, Consort of Lewis XV. and daughter of the late Stanislaus, King of Poland. Her Majesty was born June 23, 1703, and has left the following issue by the present French King, viz. Elizabeth Dowager Dutchess of Parma, Princess Adelaide, Princess Victoria, and two other Princesses.

It was this morning currently reported on the Royal Exchange, that the French Court have actually threatened to attack Minorca, should Great-Britain interfere with the French King's designs upon Corsica.

The Paris Gazette gives the following character of the late Queen of France: "The most eminent virtue, a constant and solid piety, directed all the actions of her life; her attachment and respect for the King, her tenderness to her children, her kindness to all who had the honour to serve or approach her, her zeal for religion, her inexhaustible charity, all concur to render her loss for ever sensible, and her memory ever dear, to the King, the Royal Family, the whole nation! Poland, who saw her birth, will participate the lively and just regret of France, where she reigned a long succession of years. The resignation she shewed to the decrees of Providence, during the course of a long illness under which she fell, continued to the last moment of her life."

We hear that a bill will be brought next sessions into Parliament to improve or make more perfect the Union, so that the religion, laws, customs, and manners of North and South Britain, will be made exactly the same, and that then and after an equal taxation, no grounds for differences, jealousies, or distinctions, will remain between the English and Scotch, any more than between a Gloucestershire, and a Yorkshire man.

A correspondent says, "Who knows but the thirty ships fitting out by the Genoese for the service of France, may be employed in an embarkation to invade Great Britain, so soon as the French have subdued Corsica, which it seems is considered to be a preliminary step?"

Whether there be any truth in the late reports of a British squadron being soon to appear in the Mediterranean, we have it from good authority, that a French one of considerable strength hath made its appearance in their seas already, consisting of 9 sail of men of war, fitted out from Toulon.

It is asserted, by the best judges, that the weavers in Spitalfields can and actually make richer, finer, and more elegant silks, than were ever imported into this kingdom.

There is now living in this city a tradesman who has disposed of eleven daughters in marriage, to each of whom he gave her weight in halfpence as a fortune; the lightest weighed 50l. 2s. 8d.

Our total consumption of hemp for the last 12 years amounts at a medium to more than 300,000l.

On Saturday fourteen Gentlemen, all twins, met at a tavern in Westminster, to celebrate the marriage of a twin brother of one of the company, with the twin sister of another.

They write from Genoa of the 28th ult. that a courier arrived there that day from Paris, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and that Republic.

The same letters add, that 3000 French troops had already landed in Corsica, part of them at Ajaccio, and part at Calvi.

The Republic of Genoa has sent three deputies to Bastia, to withdraw the archives and deliver the city, and whatever else the Genoese possess in Corsica, into the hands of the French commandant.

Two British frigates were cruizing off the coasts of Corsica when the last accounts came from that island.

All things seem disposing for a fresh war in that island; and as it is likely that the operations will begin on the side of Fornali, considerable magazines are forming there.

They write from Vienna, that the Empress Queen has declared her intention to give a reward to every soldier who shall consent to have his children inoculated for the small-pox; and, moreover, that the children during the distemper, together with their mothers, who have the care of them, shall be supported at her Majesty's expence.

They write from Paris, that an express had arrived there with advice, that the landing of the French troops in Corsica had not been attended with the least opposition, on the part of the Islanders.

A few days ago, a young Lady of a large fortune paid the debts of a prisoner in the King's Bench, took him home in her chariot, and is to be married to him very soon.

Tuesday a young Gentleman, belonging to a public office in this city, in the apparel of a Lady, obtained admittance into the family of an eminent merchant, where he drank tea, unsuspected, and carried off a young Lady of a very considerable fortune. It is conjectured they are gone to Scotland.

Last week the finest wheat was sold at all the Hampshire markets for 4s. 8d. the bushel, and other grain reasonable.

July 7. On Sunday night the brother of a great personage paid a visit to Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench.

This day a waggon load of money, brought home in the Ferret sloop of war from Jamaica, came to the bank, guarded by a party of sailors.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of opposition from the tools of ministerial power, and every hour of delay which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, even under this day's severe sentence, that by the unanimous determination of all the Judges of the court of King's Bench, I am restored to my birthright, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman. The outlawry, which is now reversed, has appeared [illegible] an act of equal injustice and [illegible], from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The General Warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. The seizure of my papers was condemned judicially. The outlawry, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Sergeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause, that the justice of the nation should have place against the first and great criminal, the late Secretary of State, Lord ———, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for the example of terror to any present or future Minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country. I pledge myself to you, that my strongest efforts shall be exerted, to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancour or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocations, shall make me harbour against any man.

After this tedious and harsh confinement, I hope, Gentlemen, to pass the rest of my life a freeman among you, my freeborn countrymen; and give me leave to declare on every emergency, whenever the rights of the people are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forward, and to risk all, for what is nearest to my heart, the freedom of England. In this glorious cause we are equally engaged. We have only one common interest, that of our country, its laws and liberties, and in consequence the preservation of our Sovereign, and the Brunswick line. These objects we will steadily pursue, and freedom shall not perish among us, neither by the treachery and corruption of Ministers, nor by the fate of arms, while we remain men and Englishmen.

I observe, Gentlemen, in the speech of the Lords Commissioners, at the opening of this Parliament, that no matters of general business are to come on this session. Before the winter I beg to be honoured with your commands for the next session on any points of importance, which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great Council of the nation, either respecting the kingdom in general, or our county in particular. In all our common concerns I intreat for myself your candour and indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great need. My views however will be approved by you, for they shall be public-spirited, and in no instance selfish or partial. I would not for a moment lie under the suspicion of a mean, private, interested plan of conduct, or personal ambition. I am determined to remain [illegible]dependent, uncorrupted, even [illegible] improper manner, and never [illegible] the Crown either place, [illegible] or emolument of any [illegible] end die in your service, a [illegible]n, perfectly free, under no [illegible] the laws, under no influence but yours, and I hope by your favour and kindness, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. On these terms only, I expect through life the continuance of your support, as well as the favourable opinion of you, and all other good men, the friends of liberty, and of my country.

I am, with gratitude and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

King's-Bench Prison, June 18, 1768. } Your faithful and obedient humble servant, JOHN WILKES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 15.

The Theiry, Captain Taylor, from Glasgow, is arrived in 7 weeks in James river.

The Sharp, Bruce; the Paisley, Peters; the Cuningham, Robertson; the Dolphin, Buchanan; the Elliot, Ferrie; and the Fanny, Galbreath; are all arrived at Glasgow, from Virginia.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Tuesday *the* 18*th day of* October, *at the plantation where* Charles Royster *lives, on* Banister *river, in* Halifax *county,*

TWENTY Likely *Virginia* born SLAVES,

by BEN: HARRISON, sen.

WANTED,

A DECENT FAMILY to live with an elderly Clergyman, upon his glebe; if they have two Negroes the more agreeable, as he has two also to work with them. As comfort and satisfaction in the decline of life is the chief motive, none but persons of strict sobriety and civility need apply to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Commissioners are appointed by the county courts of *Hanover* and *King William*, to let the clearing of *Pamunkey* river, from *Page*'s warehouse to *Newcastle*, and that they will meet for that purpose at *Hanover* town, on *Monday* the 26th of this month, and will then direct what is to be done by the undertaker, and let the same to the lowest bidder, who is to give bond and security for performing it agreeable to the undertaking.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 7, 1768.

THERE is now in *Norfolk* borough prison, a Negro man, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to *Henry Hill*, in *Southampton* county; he answers the advertisement of *Henry Hill*, of said county, in Mess. *Purdie* and *Dixon*'s Gazette of the 1st instant; also a Mulatto fellow, who says his name is *Jack Gordon*, and that he belongs to *Hunter*'s forge; he also answers the advertisement of *James Laverty*, dated at *Hunter*'s forge, the 28th of *August* last. JOSEPH CALVERT.

King's creek, *York* county, *Sept.* 14, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber, about three months ago, a tall black Negro fellow named GABY, about 40 years of age, round shoulder'd, bends in one of his knees (in which I have forgot) is very subject to sore legs, has a very long foot; and had on when he left me, the usual winter cloathing of corn field Negroes; he has a wife at Mr. *Robert Nicholson*'s in *Williamsburg*, where (in all probability) he may be secreted by her. He is outlawed, and a reward of TEN POUNDS will be given for his head, or *Twenty Shillings*, if safely delivered to

JAMES BURWELL.